

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

To-Morrow, July Fourth, 1897.

We know how much to value friends when called upon to part with them. We know what estimate to place upon blessings, when threatened with their loss. Time which the wayward votary of pleasure makes it his business to kill, becomes more precious than any earthly thing, when the sands in the hour-glass of life can apparently be counted. We cling to old associations and institutions with a more regretful feeling, as dangers threaten their permanence, and our judgments assure us that the time may come, when we will be called upon to resign them, with all their cherished memories. With what a longing, lingering look, the great-hearted, sober-headed men of the revolution, took leave of the old land of their fathers, cast off the political ties and associations of a life-time—the ideas of loyalty, with which nearly all had grown up—the old reminiscences of glory connected with the “meter flag” of Britain, that had been theirs too, is told in every page of our history prior to the Declaration of Independence. That instrument itself, teems with evidences of the same feeling. When, one year before, the men of Mecklenburg sent on their Declaration to the Continental Congress, it was deemed premature by that grave and thoughtful body. All things had to be tried before hope could be abandoned, and the irrevocable step taken. And when the time did come, when that step was taken, who can say that, in the inmost hearts of the noble band of signers, many a pulse did not throb painfully, many a tender cord strain to its utmost tension, scarcely less with a sense of deep responsibility for the future, than with sad and pleasing memories of the past.

A few brief years more—a mere point in the life of a great nation, will complete the cycle of a century since the proclamation of independence, from the steps of the old State House in Philadelphia. Even then some few survivors of the early struggle may still linger upon the confines of existence, venerable but feeble relics of a past age and time, talking, as old age will talk, of the deeds of their youth, as things of yesterday, while the great movements of later years will be to them as a distant murmur, wafted onward by the winds and passing away unheeded.

1876 is but nineteen years removed from us. A narrow gap, but one which may be sufficiently deep to swallow up much of what now appears permanent. Who, in truth, is bold enough to span that gap with the frail bridge of speculation. The ranting demagogue may pile up tropes and figures, and beguile his hearers with vague talk of the American Eagle and the Glorious Union. The patriotic orator, full of the inspiration of the day, and warmed by its associations, may hopefully deem that the great work done by the men of the last century—the mighty fabric of constitutional liberty erected by their wisdom and their sacrifices, is beyond the reach of sacrilegious hands; but the thoughtful observer must reluctantly acknowledge to his own heart, that so surely as to-morrow's sun will rise, so surely will the present tendency of things, if persevered in, eventuate in a dissolution of the Union, or a perversion of its powers and capacities from their original and constitutional objects—a perversion to which dissolution is to be preferred ten times over.

Up to the final moment, the men of '76 clung with regretful feelings to the past. They disliked to take the last irrevocable step—to make a breach that no time could close—a gulf into which must be thrown all former associations. Yet when the time had come, they took the step—they made the breach—they opened the gulf, and cast into it all fond memories of the political past.

How much fuller warrant and better cause should the men of this day cling to their past—a past which has already assumed its high place in the fixed records of history, while its kindly presence even now lingers among us in the persons of some of its venerable actors. Its sun is nearly set, but its parting rays yet lend a golden lining to the dark clouds that sadden our national sky, and brighten with their parting radiance the bow of promise that still spans the horizon of the future. That future is not without hope, but it is not without fear. Strong are the cords that bind the different sections of the Union, but, like vast cables chafing on the rugged rock, they are parting, strand by strand, slowly it may be—none the less surely. When the last tie shall have given way, the different sections must drift asunder, and the only hope will be that they may do so without dashing against each other in stern collision, to mutual ruin. It is still time to arrest the progress of events to this fatal consummation. With this progress unarrested, it must soon be too late. Our national anniversaries should no longer be mere holidays. They no longer mark alone the return of a day of national rejoicing. The orator cannot content himself simply with glorifying over the great event in honor of which the day is celebrated—he is forced to add the ominous congratulation that we can once again meet around a common altar to rejoice over the prosperity of a common country, and the more ominous question will obtrude itself on the mind—How long will this be so? Hope alone remains in place of the proud security of former days. Well might all men in all parts of this vast country re-echo the prayer of Governor Wise, “May God revive our Revolutionary feelings!” And especially should this aspiration dwell with the people of the South. The men of the Revolution were patient, long suffering, clinging fondly to the associations of the past, cherishing hope even when hope appeared to have departed; but when the time had finally arrived in which decisive action or ignominious submission were the only alternatives, there was then no faltering in their ranks, no reliance upon empty words—no looking back. They had counted the cost, and they stood the hazard of the die.

But we grow sombre—perhaps we feel so. Let us rejoice that we can still celebrate the “Glorious Fourth,” and enjoy one day free from the toil and moil, the tear and wear and worry of life. Let us think only of what is bright; the reverse comes often enough, and soon enough, without our seeking and against our will.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

## The Fourth.

The day was ushered in with the usual demonstrations. Cannon were fired, bells rung, and all the accustomed manifestations made. During the greater part of Saturday the town seemed almost deserted. Everybody appeared to have left on the steamboat excursions, or gone off on the railroads or rode down to the sound to witness the boat-races, or taken themselves off to some distant retreat. Upon the whole, the occasion, if passing off quietly was none the less pleasant, and would have been marred by no unpleasant circumstance had it not been for a very painful and fatal accident which occurred on the opposite side of the river during the firing of the noon-day salute. From some cause, the third gun that was to be fired, went off prematurely, while the charge was being rammed home, and a man named Kent, who was engaged in ramming it was so terribly injured by the discharge as to leave no hope of his recovery. He died on Saturday night. His injuries were of such a fearful character as to render death a happy release from his agonies. Mr. Kent, we believe,

leaves a family. He had been sometime since employed as a watchman at Messrs. Kidder & Martin's Steam Mill, whether he was still so employed we do not know, but rather think he was.

The procession and ceremonies at the Court House came off at a comparatively early hour, earlier than we had anticipated, though in strict conformity with the programme. The court room was crowded by a very brilliant audience—so much crowded indeed that we found it impossible to obtain admittance, and were forced to catch the remarks of the orator as best we could on the outside, where, spite of the inconvenience we maintained our stand, an eager and gratified listener throughout. The National and Mecklenburg declarations were read well and impressively by Julius Wright and DeBruiz Cutlar, Esqrs., and the oration delivered by A. M. Waddell, Esq. Mr. Waddell's effort was really and truly a good one, well conceived, appropriate and in fine taste. The theme was the Union—a theme suitable to the day. His blessings were dwelt upon—the dangers that threatened it pointed out to be guarded against—the exhibitions of patriotism that have hitherto been cited as grounds and examples for emulation. And while the patriotism that had redeemed much of evil in the Legislative halls and public movements was pointed out, another kind of patriotism was not forgotten—the patriotism of those whose gentle influence was exercised through other channels and in other modes. The daughters of America had taken in hand the performance of a duty too long neglected by her sons, and the Mount Vernon Association marked woman's reverence for the first of Americans and of men.

We would take pleasure in giving a more detailed report of Mr. Waddell's address, but situated as we were, we could only catch the drift without being able to follow the details, any attempt to report which, could only result in doing injustice to a composition worthy of better and more permanent record.

During the delivery of the Oration, some four or five representatives of juvenile Columbia, vulgarly known as “Young America,” kept tumbling up and down the stairs with vast energy and noise, to the great irritation of all who tried to listen.

We learn that the boat-race at the Sound was quite a pleasant affair. Some eight boats started. The flag was adjudged to that belonging to Paxton Waters, Esq., although we have heard that that belonging to E. D. Hall, Esq., would most probably have been the victor, but for some misunderstanding about the ground to be sailed over. Such is the talk.

The German Volunteers turned out at an early hour, and paraded in honor of the day. Owing to a disputed claim for precedence, they did not join with the other Companies at the regular time. We trust that this matter may be satisfactorily arranged. It is doing harm to our whole Military organization here.

The Fourth of July is a day by itself, and it would hardly be expected that it should go off without some little drinking, but upon the whole, there was less than usual, and no noise nor ill nature. The approach of Sunday may have had its influence. At any rate the town was quiet rather earlier than on the average of nights.

The excursionists to Smithville and elsewhere enjoyed themselves, we believe, and met with no accident. So passed the 4th, and so it will stay past until another year shall have rolled around.

**DECIDED THE QUESTION.**—On the 2nd inst., the Court of Appeals, the Court of last resort in the State of New York, delivered its decision, affirming the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Judges stood four for two against Mayor Wood has discharged his Police.

There is still this difficulty remaining—Who is to pay this State Police. According to law the Board of Supervisors are to indicate the number of the police to be employed and paid. That board has fixed the number at five, being one for each commissioner appointed by the Governor. The Commissioners have appointed five hundred and are appointing more, though, in effect New York is without police, and every man must practically be a law unto himself—his own protector and the avenger of his own wrongs. The growth of crime and violence in N. Y. is without precedent or parallel in a civilized and christian community at a period of profound peace—What all this is to result in, it is impossible to say. Mayor Wood might as well resign and the city authorities disband, since the Black Republican Legislature has in effect abrogated the city charter and absorbed the city government. Verily, these parties of a day, are dangerous affairs.

**DEATHS.**—During the month of June, there were 6 murders perpetrated in New York City, 9 cases of garrote, 6 burglaries, 18 violent assaults, 19 larcenies, 3 suicides. Quite an array.

The merchants of New York have come forward to pay all the expenses incurred by Mayor Wood in prosecuting his appeal from the Supreme Court. The amount will exceed twenty thousand dollars.

**THE CROPS.**—The Tarboro' Southerner of the Fourth, states that the farmers in that vicinity, are harvesting their wheat, which promises to yield abundantly.

The Halifax Republican was shown on Monday, June 29th, a cotton bloom grown in that county, and the Southern reporter seeing one on Tuesday the 2d ult. The cotton fields generally in Edgecombe, begin to wear a very promising aspect.

The Greensboro' Patriot and Flag, represents the wheat harvest in the middle and western counties as being in full progress. It learns from every quarter that the crops are very heavy and the yield abundant.

The prospects throughout Europe are of the most flattering character. The weather magnificent, and the crops promising an immense yield not only in Great Britain but on the Continent.

**THE COOL WEATHER.**—For a few days past the weather has been unusually cool. The papers from all points, contains notices of very heavy showers of hail. Perhaps the cool weather with us may have some connection with the hail storms elsewhere. The latest we have heard of was at and in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The hailstones were as large as hen eggs, and broke all the panes of glass on the windward side of the houses.

**Office Broken Into.**—The County Court Clerk's Office, in this town, was broken into last night, through the window. The desk used by Mr. Bunting for keeping his papers, &c., together with various drawers, were broken open and the papers overhauled. None of the papers appear to have been taken. There was no money in the office.

**THE PETERSBURG (VA.) EXPRESS.**—The Express of Saturday, the 27th ult., shown us by a friend, complains that the Journal of the Wednesday preceding, was so badly printed that it could not be read at the Express office. We cannot say how the Express has been printed recently, as it has not reached us for weeks past. Is the Express sent to us, or is it not? We ask for information. We like to exchange with the Express, but do not like to keep sending without an exchange.

**FLOOR AT FAYETTEVILLE.**—The Fayetteville Observer learns from Mr. Sedbury, the inspector, that the quantity of coal received at the Fayetteville Floor Warehouse for the year ending on the 30th ult., was 13,385 barrels, being 3,395 barrels less than for the year ending June 30th, 1896.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** In the *Carolinian*, published at Columbia, S. C., there appeared, several days ago, a letter from a correspondent who signs himself “G.” dated from Portsmouth, Va. The writer, of course, being nothing more than a disinterested traveler, undertakes to give a right smart whitewashing to the upper route of travel through Charlotte, Salisbury and Raleigh, over which he has lately had the extreme felicity of traveling, and, at the same time, attempts to disparage the lower route, though Wilmington.—It seems that he has been taking a trip from Columbia, S. C., to Portsmouth, Va., and, in order that he may render some essential service to people who are in the habit of passing over railroads, he gives them the information, in this letter of his, that the route which he traveled is the quickest and the best. Now this is a matter of some moment to one who travels often, and, if it be so, the traveling public should know it. It is right and proper that the public should be informed of the quickest and best route for travel. The number of travelers has grown to be so large of late years, that it will effect a great saving of the wear and tear of human flesh, if the quickest and best route can only be ascertained with certainty. Somehow or other, we have had an impression that the lower route, through this place, was not behind the upper route in point of time, or greater in respect to distance. If we have been mistaken in this impression, then we have lost both our chain and chronometer.

But to the letter of our correspondent “G.” He says, —“Travelers from Columbia should know that by leaving at 9 a. m., and coming right through, they will reach Weldon the next day by 11 a. m.; whereas, if they take the train for Kingsville at 5 1/2 a. m., and go by Wilmington, they do not arrive until 2 p. m., the next day, or 23 hours later; so that the upper route has the advantage of making the journey in 64 hours less time.”

Again he says, —“At 5 1/2 a. m., we took the Raleigh & Gaston Road for Weldon, (97 miles), and accomplished it by 11 a. m. There we rested nearly three hours in the Exchange Hotel, waiting for the arrival of the train from Wilmington.”

Well now, is this true or is it not? We shall not endeavor to refute it by making counter-statements of our own, but shall do so to the entire satisfaction of every one who reads this, with, r. he travels or not. And it shall be done by the use of that language whose logic never fails, viz: figures.

G. says, “travelers leaving Columbia at 9 a. m., get to Weldon by the upper route at 11 a. m. the next day, whereas, leaving Columbia at 5 1/2 a. m., they do not get to Weldon until 2 p. m. the next day, or 23 hours later.”

The time for making the run between Columbia and Weldon over the lower route via Kingsville and Wilmington, according to the schedules of the several Roads which do the service—what schedules are accessible to any one who desires to be correctly informed in the matter, for they are published in all of the travelers' guide books of the country, is as follows:

Leave Columbia at 5 40 a. m. Arrive at Kingsville 7 05 a. m.—1 hour 25 min.—25 miles. Leave Kingsville at 7 15 a. m. Arrive at Wilmington at 8 45 a. m.—1 hour 30 min.—171 miles. Leave Wilmington at 4 30 p. m. Arrive at Weldon 1 00 a. m.—8 hours 30 min.—162 miles. Leave Weldon at 1 10 a. m. Arrive at Portsmouth 1 30 p. m.—8 hours 30 min.—80 miles. Total running time 26 hours 40 minutes. Time lost in transfers 5 do. 10 do.

Time via this route 31 do. 50 do. Now this is by any schedule, and the longer one of the two routes this schedule will very well bear a comparison with the schedule of the upper route, which we also give here, so that there may be no mistake about the quickest route. But let us see the other schedule, for the lower or Wilmington route.

Leave Columbia at 5 40 a. m. Arrive at Kingsville at 7 05 a. m. Leave Kingsville at 7 15 a. m. Arrive at Wilmington at 8 45 a. m. Arrive in Weldon at 1 00 a. m. Arrive in Portsmouth at 1 30 p. m. Total running time 26 hours 40 minutes. Time lost in transfers 5 do. 10 do.

Time via this route 31 do. 50 do. Difference in favor of lower route, via Kingsville and Wilmington, 5 hours 10 minutes. Difference in distance, in favor of lower route, 24 miles.

So much for time and distance on the lower route. Now, let us see what it is on the upper route, via the Charlotte and Weldon, and the North and Annapolis Railroads, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad:

Leave Columbia at 9 00 a. m. Arrive in Charlotte at 4 05 p. m.—7 hours 5 min.—109 miles. Leave Charlotte at 5 30 p. m. Arrive in Raleigh at 5 00 a. m.—11 hours 30 min.—175 miles. Leave Raleigh at 6 05 a. m. Arrive in Weldon at 11 10 a. m.—3 hours 5 min.—97 miles. Total running time 27 hours 40 minutes. Time lost in transfers 5 do. 10 do.

Time from Columbia to Portsmouth, 30 hours. The foregoing figures indeed make it apparent how a traveler who arrives at Weldon at 11 a. m. in the Exchange Hotel for the arrival of the train from Wilmington, will find the train for Portsmouth at 1 30 p. m. at 11 a. m., by the upper route, has left Columbia the day before at 9 o'clock a. m. The traveler who reaches Weldon at 2 o'clock p. m., by the lower route, has left Columbia the day before at 3 45 p. m. If, however, he leaves Columbia in the morning at 5 40, and travels by the lower route, he will reach Weldon at 1 o'clock that night; and if he should desire to wait the arrival of the train by the upper route, he could have a resting spell of ten hours and ten minutes, if he choose so to amuse himself.

As for all the correspondent G. has said about hotels, cars, &c., to that it is unnecessary to make any reply. Our object is not to puff, but to give correct information to the traveling public.

**From Washington.**—WASHINGTON, July 1.—The net amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, is \$20,000,000, of which there is in Boston nearly \$3,000,000; New York more than \$9,000,000; St. Louis nearly \$1,000,000; Cincinnati, \$2,000,000; New Orleans upward of \$3,000,000, and \$1,500,000 at San Francisco.

Thos. W. Sutherland has been appointed collector of customs at San Francisco, vice Mr. Sackett, removed.

Only \$108,000 of the Treasury notes issued in 1896 and 1897 are outstanding.

A delegation of Tennessee Indians had a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, in reference to the adjustment of their reserved lands.

**Railroad Accident.**—CINCINNATI, July 2.—The train between Cincinnati and Marietta, run on the trestle work, about 12 miles West Marietta, ran off the track. One of the cars attached, having 30 persons in it, fell a distance of 50 feet. There were four persons killed and 20 wounded.

**The Metropolitan Police Bill.**—ALBANY, July 2.—The Court of Appeals yesterday decided in favor of the Constitutionality of Metropolitan Police Bill. There was a full bench—four were in favor of and two against the decision.

**The Submarine Telegraph.**—ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—Her Britannic Majesty's Surveying Steamer Cyclops, despatched to make soundings in the line of telegraph cables, arrived yesterday. The report which she brings is favorable—confirming that of Lieutenant Berryman of the Steamer Arctic.

**The Slave Trade.**—NEW YORK, July 3.—A schooner and brig have been seized in this harbor to-day, on suspicion of their being slave ships.

**Seizure of Slaves.**—NEW YORK, July 3.—The schooner Maitland, of Baltimore, and the brig Massachusetts, of Maine, were seized to-day, outside of the Light House, by the U. S. revenue cutter Washington. The charge is that they are fitted out as slave ships.

**Campbell and Vallandigham.**—The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says the evidence in the contested election between Campbell and Vallandigham, in the case of the late election, was so strong, that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no evidence, and it is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary illegal vote.

**Romantic Wedding.**—A pair of Mississippi lovers, living in the vicinity of Friar's Creek, a few days since thought themselves of getting married. Having procured a license, they set out on horseback. They soon came up to a person “sitting” on a fence—it seems he did something occasionally at farming; and requested him to solemnize to sacred rights of matrimony. The person, by the way, was a colored man, and he “sitting” on the fence, and they on their horses, the sacred rite was “solemnized,” after which they went on their way rejoicing.

## Educational State Convention.

We have just returned from the Educational State Convention, which assembled at Warrenton on Tuesday last. In the absence of Prof. Wheeler, the President, the Convention was called to order by E. W. Osburn, Esq. of Guilford, one of the Vice Presidents.

Some twenty-seven Counties were represented by about one hundred and twenty-five delegates. On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, the writer of this, W. W. Holden, delivered an address before the Convention and a large audience, on the subject of education and especially of public instruction; and on Wednesday evening eloquent and interesting speeches were delivered by Prof. Phillips, Dr. Alexander Wilson, William Eaton, Jr., Rev. Mr. Christian, and Prof. Webster.

The Convention had not adjourned when we left on Thursday. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed.

On Thursday morning, an Educational State Association having been permanently formed, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Alamance; Vice Presidents, E. W. Osburn, of Guilford, Prof. Phillips, of Orange, William Robinson, of Wayne, W. H. Blake, of Fayetteville, Prof. Walters, of Wake, Prof. Johnston, of Charlotte; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Brooks, of Raleigh; Recording Secretary, W. H. Bass, of Warren.

The absence of Mr. Wiley, the State Superintendent, occasioned by severe sickness, was deeply felt and regretted.

The hospitality of the people of Warrenton, and of the surrounding country, manifested towards all, was profuse, generous, unbounded.

We were gratified to see the public men of Warren headed by the venerable and distinguished Weldon N. Edwards—come forward and take so deep an interest in the proceedings of the Convention. But we have no time now to enlarge upon the many agreeable incidents, nor indeed to give any of the regular proceedings. They shall appear in our next.

But we may add, for the encouragement of the friends of education in all parts of the State, that the Convention was a most successful one, and that we look with confidence for the most satisfactory and happy results, not only from this, but from the action of the State Association which was formed, and from future Conventions. The good work is yet, it is true, comparatively in its infancy—but it will go on, diffusing its benefits and its blessings throughout every portion of our beloved State.

[*Wilmington Standard.*]

**AN ELOPEMENT.—A Pair of Deceivers.**—We have withheld until we could satisfy ourselves of the facts, a notice of the elopement of a young married woman, of this city. The other party to the transaction could hardly be said to reside here, as he had a family in Wilmington, N. C., though at first here for a short time, he had since moved to the city of Raleigh, where he is now residing. He has been in the city of Raleigh, where he is now residing. He has been in the city of Raleigh, where he is now residing.

The circumstances are about these: Mr. Myrick married this woman about three years ago, she being his second wife. Her name was Mary, and her father was a worthy well-to-do citizen of Raleigh, N. C., living at a fine residence on Franklin St. Up to the time of her leaving, we are assured there was never apparently a more harmonious union; her husband keeping a boarding house on Commerce street, and she assisting him and acting chiefly as cashier.

Mrs. Myrick left home on the 6th of last month, with the avowed purpose of visiting her friends in Tallapoosa county. She was accompanied by her husband, and a young man, who was a member of the church, and who was the son of a friend of the family. They were accompanied by a young man, who was a member of the church, and who was the son of a friend of the family. They were accompanied by a young man, who was a member of the church, and who was the son of a friend of the family.

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## Northern Commerce and Southern Agriculture.

The rapid increase of wealth and population at the North, the territory dotted with magnificent cities, and the sails of her commerce whitening every sea, excite at once wonder and admiration. Her industrial achievements stand out in bold relief before the face of the world, and challenge and command universal attention and applause.

But we are one people, and the South has been as busy, as energetic and as successful as the North. Diffusion and expansion have been the policy of the South; concentration that of the North. The descendants of a little over a million of southerners, scattered, at the time of the revolution, along a narrow belt on the Atlantic, now occupy and possess a territory ten times as large, and far more fertile, than that in the actual possession and ownership of their revolutionary ancestry. From this territory they have expelled or removed the savage, felled vast forests, enclosed the lands, built hundreds of thousands of dwelling houses and barns; and after effecting all this, whilst contending with a malarious climate, they are already producing the most valuable agricultural surplus ever reared by an equal population.

Neither the wealth of the South, nor her energy, enterprise, and industry, exacting and sufficient observation, but when her history and her achievements are subjected to close examination, she will be found to compare favorably with the North. The North excels in commerce and manufactures; the South in agriculture. The ocean is the field where the indomitable enterprise and daring of the northerner most displays itself; the silent forests of the West the scene of southern adventure.

Land is the long run, far the most valuable of all possessions, and of this the South has acquired enough for a distant posterity, however rapidly her population may multiply. The North has more of the goods of life for present enjoyment; the South more for future use. Each has made the best use of her soil, climate, advantages of location, and peculiar labor. It is too much the fashion of the day for the people of the North to look upon those of the South as the same race, speak the same language, and read the same books. In general our moral, political, and religious sentiments concur. The issue, it is true, has a peculiar set of opinions on most subjects, human and divine; but they do not represent the prevailing sentiments and opinions of any section. They rule and control, for the present, the black republican party; but all black republicans are not socialists and abolitionists. A temporary sectional feud has thrown many men of sound heads and sound hearts into the ranks of the immoral and crazy issues. Recent elections show that their deluded victims are fast returning to reason, morality, and democracy. All black republicans are not socialists like Greeley; higher-law men like Seward; agrarians like Gerrit Smith; or infidels like Garrison, Phillips, and Parker. The moral and political distinctions which we have made between the leaders will eventually drive all the discreet and sober minded from their standard.

As well the name of this paper as the position which it occupies make it incumbent on us to foster and encourage good feeling between the North and South. It is a “labor of love” in which we shall often engage.—*Washington Union.*

**Vice President Breckinridge.**—His Kentucky Home.

A delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly of Kentucky, under a date of June 23, writes as follows: “About a mile distant from Lexington is the residence of John C. Breckinridge